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VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,068.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

## TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

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## The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Kentucky—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday. Tennessee—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

## THE LATEST.

Baron G. U. Yamamoto, Vice Admiral of the Imperial Japanese navy and Minister of Marine during the Russo-Japanese War, is expected in New York July 8 in company with five other Japanese naval officers, comprising a commission for the study of latest naval improvements preparatory to the refitting of some of the Japanese navy yards.

The purpose of the cruise of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific is now announced as being to give a demonstration to the world of the power of the American navy and its ability to make the trip from one ocean to the other in quick time. It is construed as being undertaken to show the Japanese what this country can do if it becomes necessary.

Four persons were burned and one man injured by jumping in a fire which destroyed the hotel at Burkesville and several other buildings. The fire started in the hotel, and spread so quickly that escape was cut off and the guests were forced to jump from the windows. One man probably will die from inhaling the smoke and flames.

John Magoffin, a blind man, is accused of the murder of James Peel, at Lexington, who died yesterday morning from the effects of a pistol ball fired into his body in his home in that city. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Peel had been shot with his own pistol, in the hands of Magoffin.

The French Parliament will adjourn at the end of the present week, and the Cabinet has virtually admitted the impossibility of passing the Income Tax Bill. The fear that this bill would be passed this session has driven from France many foreigners who have large incomes derived from abroad.

Southern iron foundries have sold up for nine months ahead, and are having no trouble taking orders at \$18.50 a ton for No. 2 foundry. The mills are trying to get increased production so as to meet the demands of the trade, and mines are getting out large quantities of ore.

The Triennial Congress of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of America, at Saratoga Springs, July 7-11, will be the first gathering of this order ever held in New York State. Knights Templar from all parts of Europe and America will be present at the convention.

Reports from over the country show that the only drawback to the wheat crop is the lack of hands in Kansas to harvest the grain. A union of farmhands was formed, but was broken up quickly when the farmers refused to pay the additional wage demanded.

The telegraph operators employed by both commercial telegraph companies in Chicago will not go on strike for a week at least. At the meeting to-day, called for the purpose of voting on the strike proposition, it was decided to postpone action for one week.

Conditions on the stock market have further improved, after three months' rest following three months of severe liquidation, which culminated in the March panic. One of the best features in the situation is the steady improvement in the crop outlook.

Noah Simpson, who broke jail at Lancaster several months ago, was captured at Richmond. He is under sentence of twenty-one years in the penitentiary on a charge of murdering two men. A reward of \$250 had been offered for his arrest.

June reports show the oil situation in Kentucky to be good and the prospects better than ever, as new territory has been opened by additional wells. Some good wells have been brought in in the established sections of Wayne and Clinton counties.

In an interview at Houston, Tex., Jackson Smith, member of the Panama Canal Commission, stated that the importation of Japanese laborers to the isthmus is being discouraged, as they do not do well with American laborers.

Two young people's conversations will meet next Wednesday, one the Christian Endeavor, at Seattle; the other, the Young People's Union of the Universalist Church, at Boston.

Between twenty-five and thirty barns have been burned within a radius of forty miles of Chicago during the past four months. The motive for the outrages is unknown.

The defense in the Haywood trial will finish its innings this week. Indications are that the case will not reach a conclusion inside of three weeks.

## ACCUSE BLIND MAN OF MURDER

### Held On Charge of Killing Man At Lexington.

### Coroner's Jury Says John Magoffin Fired Shot.

### James Peel Dies of Wound Received In Home.

## HIS OWN REVOLVER USED.

Lexington, Ky., July 7.—[Special.]—James Peel, a constable of Magistrate Oldham's court and game warden of this county, who was shot at his home last night, died this morning at 6:35 o'clock. The verdict of the coroner's jury this afternoon was that he was shot by John Magoffin, a blind man, with Peel's own pistol.

As soon as Peel died the charge of shooting and wounding which had been registered against Magoffin and James Moberly, of Harrodsburg, was changed to murder and the prisoners transferred to the county jail.

About 11 o'clock, however, and before the verdict of the coroner's jury, Charles A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, who is a nephew of Magoffin and Commonwealth's Attorney of the Harrodsburg district, had an interview with County Judge F. A. Bullock, and secured Magoffin's release on bail, Hardin himself becoming the bondsman.

On his release Magoffin left immediately with Mr. Hardin for Harrodsburg, where he will remain until his examining trial, which is set for next Wednesday. Moberly meanwhile remains in jail. The verdict of the coroner's jury, however, practically acquits Moberly, and he will probably be dismissed at the examining trial next Wednesday.

## Widow Tells of Killing.

The widow of Peel was the most important witness before the coroner's jury this afternoon. She testified that about 10:30 o'clock last night Magoffin, who had a room in the building at 142 North Broadway over Adams' marble shop, where Peel had a flat, came home, accompanied by Moberly, who was very drunk. She said he and Magoffin were using foul language in the hall as they started up the steps and Peel went out in the hall of his flat and told Magoffin he could not bring that drunken man up there, where Peel's family was. Magoffin became angry at this, she said, and said that he paid rent for a room up there and would bring anybody he pleased to it, at the same time ascending the steps, but leaving Moberly at the foot of the stairs. At the head of the steps, after a further quarrel between Peel and Magoffin, the two men clinched and struggled backward and forward in the hall. When Mrs. Peel came out of her room, she said she found Magoffin with one hand gripped on Peel's throat and the two men struggling desperately for mastery. Peel, though a muscular man, was much smaller than Magoffin, who is almost a giant in strength and stature, and Mrs. Peel beat Magoffin in the back in an effort to make him release her husband. By this time the struggling combatants had reached the narrow landing at the head of the steps and Mrs. Peel went in her room to get out of the way. A moment later she heard a pistol shot, and going to the door, found her husband lying on the floor and saw Magoffin going down the steps toward the door where Moberly stood.

## Pistol Found on Steps.

Stanley Milward, J. J. McRohan and Mr. Thompson, an employee of the Gentry stockyards, who reached the scene a few minutes after the shooting, testified to finding Magoffin standing just outside the door on the street and Moberly leaning against the wall at the foot of the staircase, with a small pistol in his hand. In going up the steps they found Peel's pistol, a long-barreled 38-caliber, lying near the top of the steps, and from which one shot had evidently just been fired. The pistol Moberly had had not been fired recently.

Mrs. Peel, on cross-examination, said that her husband had been drinking some yesterday evening, but that Magoffin did not seem to be under the influence of liquor at all. The empty scabbard of Peel's pistol was found strapped around his waist on the left side.

## No Dying Statement.

County Attorney George R. Hunt testified that while at the hospital Peel made random remarks, such as "The old man did it," which would naturally be taken to mean Magoffin, whom he knew well, while he knew Moberly not at all or only slightly, but that Peel made no dying statement, and that as he was always under the influence of anesthetics and suffering great pain, no weight could be attached to any remark he made.

The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the body before us

to be that of James Peel, and from the testimony we find he came to his death on the morning of July 7, 1907, at St. Joseph's Hospital, in the city of Lexington, Ky., from a pistol shot wound through the body, inflicted on the night of July 6, 1907, in said city. We find from the testimony that the wound from which said Peel died was inflicted by John Magoffin with a pistol exhibited to us, and identified as belonging to Peel."

The verdict was signed by all of the jury, of which John H. Flood, the well-known wholesale grocer of this city, was foreman.

Bail of \$3,000 Allowed.

Early this morning Charles A. Hardin, a nephew of Magoffin, arrived here from Harrodsburg, where he is Commonwealth's Attorney, and visited Magoffin at the jail. Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Hardin called on County Judge Bullock, who called County Attorney George R. Hunt into the conference. It was decided to admit Magoffin to bail in the sum of \$3,000. Mr. Hardin signed the bond, and, taking the order of release to the jail, soon secured Magoffin's liberty, and took him back to Harrodsburg with him until the (Concluded On 3d Page, 3d Column.)

## DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO REACH HIS COURT.

### SPECIAL JUDGE IN HARGIS CASE IN QUANDARY.

### HAS HARD TIME FINDING HOW TO REACH SANDY HOOK.

## EXPECTS TRIAL TO PROCEED.

Lexington, July 7.—[Special.]—Judge W. B. Moody, of New Castle, who has been appointed special judge to try the Hargis feud cases, arrived here to-night, trying to find out how to get to Sandy Hook. He said that Gov. Beckham had appointed him to try the cases and he did not know how to reach the place, but he would try to get there.

Few people in Lexington know the route and Judge Moody spent several hours to-night trying to reach Sandy Hook. He said that he would learn where he should take the railroad and go by that route. He finally arranged to leave here on the 8:10 train to-morrow morning and join Byrd at Morehead, whence they will drive in a wagon to Sandy Hook.

Judge Moody said that he had absolutely no knowledge of the state of the case and did not even know officially if the officers of the court would be there. He, however, supposed they would and he will open court accordingly to schedule next Tuesday morning.

Judge Moody stated that in a talk over the telephone yesterday with Byrd, he had said that he did not see how the case could be tried now, as it would be hard to get the witnesses for the Commonwealth there, one of them, Dr. Carl Baker, being in Michigan and another, W. V. Vaughn, being in the Indian Territory. However, Byrd said that he would try to make the trip and would surely insist on trying the case if it was possible and if only patience and energy were required.

## CONFEDERATE FLAGS OFFICIALLY DESIGNED

### COMMITTEE OF VETERANS SOON TO ISSUE BOOKLET.

## MANY RECORDS SEARCHED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, consisting of A. C. Trippie, of Baltimore; Samuel F. Lewis, Washington; J. F. Shipp, Chattanooga; Fred L. Robertson, of Tallahassee; and J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, has completed its report on the battle flags of the Confederation.

For the purpose of settling the question of the battle flags, records have been searched, the committee having been at the work for three years, being appointed at Nashville in 1904. There are seven flags designated as official in the report of the committee, these being the stars and bars, the battle flag with the Greek cross of blue, stars of white or a red field, two national flags of white with the battle flag in miniature and three naval flags. All these flags have been placed in a booklet called "The Flags of the Confederate States of America," which contains full description of each. It will be ready for distribution in about three weeks.

## HEADGEAR IN PLACE OF APPLE OF EDEN.

### PREACHER SAYS "MUSHROOM" HAT WOULD BE USED BY SATAN TO-DAY.

Nashville, Tenn., July 7.—[Special.]—After hearing two sermons by Dr. Lewis B. Warren, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Chicago, to-day, Emanuel Baptist church decided to extend to him a call, appointing a committee to wait upon him to-morrow. His evening sermon was upon the "Apple of Eden." Speaking of the tempting of Eve, he said that if she lived in Nashville to-day, Satan probably would tempt her with an inverted strawberry hat with a few feathers upon it and call it a spring hat. Eve, however, had no need for a spring hat with birds of paradise alighting in her hair, and consequently she was tempted through her curiosity.

## TO SHOW WORLD POWER OF NAVY

### Purpose of Cruise of Fleet To Pacific Coast.

### President Would Give Starting Demonstration.

### Battleships To Be Used As Guarantee of Power.

## LONDON KEENLY INTERESTED.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 7.—The significance of Rear Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meager information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean maneuver of the Atlantic fleet is regarded here as having been overlooked in comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents.

Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take lunch with the President, professing entire ignorance of the maneuver plans. When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington the Admiral had one thought which he emphasized—that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American navy could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other.

This was distinctly an addition to the President's previous statement issued through Secretary Loeb, wherein the object of the maneuver was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the navy, to perfect its training in fleet exercise on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

## Broader In Design.

What came from President Roosevelt through Admiral Brownson is decidedly a different and much broader design. President Roosevelt has been consistently in advocating a large navy as the surest guarantee of peace between the United States and all foreign powers. Heretofore a large navy has been reckoned solely from the point of view of the number of ships, their tonnage, armor, guns and fighting capacity. With this ideal, the American navy has grown steadily.

To the somewhat uninteresting array of ships and tonnage, President Roosevelt proposes to give the world a more startling demonstration of what the American navy is capable of doing to protect either or both extended shores of the United States.

## No Time Like Present.

Admiral Brownson said: "There is no time like the present for such a demonstration; a time when the United States is at perfect peace with every nation." In everything that has come from the President regarding the movement, it has been indicated that the fleet, wherever it may go, is to be brought back to the Atlantic, and that the return is to be as great a demonstration of speed as the outward journey.

While it is asserted with all possible emphasis that there is no foundation for apprehension of trouble, immediate or future, between the United States and Japan, the proposed demonstration with the fleet can be looked upon in no other light than that President Roosevelt intends to use the American navy for exactly that purpose for which he has advocated its augmentation—a guarantee of international peace. It was said here to-day that Ambassador O'Brien, who has been invited to Sagamore Hill the latter part of the present week, will not be able to complete his trip before going to his new post in Tokio. The Ambassador finds it necessary to devote some time to his personal affairs in Michigan and will not find it convenient to return to the East before departing by the way of San Francisco for Japan. It was remarked that there was no occasion for a conference between the

## JOHN D. CAN INCREASE FORTUNE BY DRAWING \$90 AS WITNESS FEES.

### Richest Man In World Entitled To This Sum As Mileage For Going To Chicago.

Chicago, July 7.—John D. Rockefeller has about \$90 coming to him as mileage for attending Judge Landis' court yesterday. Unless he goes after it in person the sum will revert to the United States Treasury, and John D. will have paid for the uncomfortable privilege of being called as a witness in a United States court.

The witnesses are allowed five cents a mile for coming to Chicago, and those coming from New York were supposed to receive approximately \$90, the return trip being provided for. Unquestionably Mr. Rockefeller has a right to claim more, because he came from Pittsfield, Mass., a longer distance.

Dudley B. Clark, who has charge of such things in the District Attorney's office, waited in vain for Mr. Rockefeller to come and get his ticket punched. Mr. Clark couldn't let anybody else have the money because the requirements are that the witness must make application in person. Then, after receiving an order for the money, they

President and Ambassador O'Brien out of the formality of official etiquette.

## JAPAN NOT PLEASED.

### Thinks Cruise Inopportune At This Time.

Tokio, July 7.—Confirmation of the report that a powerful battleship squadron would be sent to the Pacific coast has been generally received with calmness, though there is some surprise in certain quarters, well versed in diplomatic dissimulation.

It is said that the sudden change of programme in the case of the Japanese training squadron last January when it was first intended that its voyage should include San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities, was evidently in conformity with the wishes of the Washington Government made known to the Tokio authorities in an indirect but unmistakable manner. The change of route was decided upon only a couple of days before the squadron sailed.

It was thought then that Japan acted wisely in avoiding a course which might have proved injurious when a strong anti-Japanese sentiment was prevailing in San Francisco. Though officials stated that the dispatch of the battleships to the Pacific is not directed toward Japan, it is felt here that it is most inopportune when an attempt is evidently going on to impale the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States.

Though the slightest apprehension is not entertained here, it is thought it would better to defer at this moment anything that would be open to the slightest suspicion of provocation, especially when a portion of the American public is thought to be over-sensitive to the slightest intimation of the friendship of Japan and the United States, brought about by prejudice against the Japanese in a section of the latter's dominion.

## COMMERCE ENDANGERED.

### The Hague Peace Congress Deplores Japanese Situation.

The Hague, July 7.—The sentiment of the delegates to the peace conference regarding the situation that has arisen between the United States and Japan is that the situation is unfortunate for both countries, as the original incident causing tension between the two countries is disproportionate to the grave results which may follow. The delegates think it is likely to create a hostile atmosphere, endangering their reciprocal commerce, to which the former friendly relations have opened vast fields.

Although the sending of a fleet by the United States to the Pacific coast cannot be ignored as a threat, it is generally admitted here that such action may give rise to dangerous popular excitement, which the Administration at Washington might not be able to control.

The Spanish representatives say that the United States has not found a hard word to say to the Russians remark that the predictions of Witte that the next war will be between Japan and the United States is approaching realization. The English, French and Japanese delegates believe that both Governments at Washington and at Tokio sincerely wish to reach an understanding and will not be influenced by jingoism.

## LONDON WATCHING.

### Tension Between This Country and Japan Excites Interest.

London, July 7.—The present tension between the United States and Japan is exciting the keenest interest among all the European diplomats. None of them, however, believe that it will reach the stage of warfare, because the heavy burden of debt Japan is carrying as a result of her failure to obtain indemnity from Russia forbids her embarking on a similar costly enterprise in the next decade.

## Germany Sees War Ahead.

Berlin, July 7.—The conviction of an ultimate conflict between Japan and the United States appears to be widespread in Germany. It is one of the subjects certain to be referred to when European diplomats and military and naval officials and others accustomed to follow international politics meet.

## JAPANESE AND AMERICANS DON'T DO WELL TOGETHER.

### Canal Commissioner Tells of Experience On the Isthmus.

Houston, Tex., July 7.—Jackson Smith, Panama Canal Commissioner, is in Texas visiting his parents, taking his first vacation in eighteen months. Asked if the Japanese are being employed as laborers on the canal, he said: "We are not using any Japanese laborers as some people think. In fact, we have discouraged the importation of this class of labor. The Japanese and the Americans do not work in harmony, and the American laborers are suspicious of them."

## ALFRED R. BONE DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

### Prominent In Republican Politics In Indiana and In Business.

Washington, July 7.—[Special.]—A special from Greensburg, Ind., to-night says: Alfred R. Bone, a well-known citizen, long identified with this section of the State, died at noon to-day, aged seventy-one years. He had been in feeble health for some months, but the end came suddenly. He leaves a widow and five children, Mrs. May Parrish, of Greensburg; Scott C. Bone, of Washington; Alfred R. Bone and Mrs. C. Morris, of Chicago, and John C. Bone, of Minneapolis.

For twelve years he served as postmaster at Shelbyville, and was active in Republican politics. Afterward he engaged in the telephone business here, and developed the system in this part of the State. He retired from active life a few years ago. He was a member of the G. A. R., having served in the Thirty-third Indiana regiment, and a prominent Mason.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 29.—Correspondence of the Associated Press—News has been received from Caracas that following the resignation of the Venezuelan Cabinet, consequent upon the censure passed by Congress on the policy of the Minister of Finance, new appointments have been made by Gen. Castro. All of the new officials

## FIVE INJURED IN HOTEL FIRE

### Guests Forced To Jump In Their Night Clothes.

### Flames Spread So Quickly Many Narrowly Escape.

### One Man Will Die From Inhaling Dense Smoke.

## OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED

Burkesville, Ky., July 7.—[Special.]—Four persons were burned, one perhaps fatally, and one person injured by jumping in a fire which destroyed the Burkesville Hotel and several other buildings, at 10 o'clock last night. The following are the injured:

Van Flowers, Lockhart, Tex., fatally burned. Leslie Flowers, his grandson, burned about face and shoulders. Miss Izora Stevenson, Albany, burned about face. Miss Docie Sloan, Albany, burned about face. H. H. Harris, Nashville, ankle sprained by jumping.

## Flames Spread Rapidly.

The fire, which started in the hotel, spread so quickly and burned so fiercely that every way of escape, except by jumping in a fire which destroyed the Burkesville Hotel and several other buildings, at 10 o'clock last night. The following are the injured:

Citizens of the town did what they could to help rescue the guests of the hotel, but they could do little. The fire seemed to jump through every part of the building and caught four of the guests. Mr. Flowers and his grandson were able to escape only by running through the flames and then jumping out of a window. Mr. Flowers was seriously burned about the head, and it is feared that he inhaled the flames. His lungs are so congested with smoke that he probably will die.

## Guests Retired Early.

As is usual here the guests in the hotel retired early and all were in their beds when the fire was discovered at 10 o'clock. They were awakened by the bellboys in the hotel and the proprietor told them that they must get out as quickly as possible. Miss Stevenson and Miss Sloan were burned about the face, hands and arms, and Miss Stevenson was carried out after being overcome with the smoke.

## Other Buildings Burned.

The flames rapidly spread to the business block to the east side of the square and by 12 o'clock the saddlery and harness facades of W. E. Mayfield, the restaurant and barber shop of S. C. Elliott, the office of Dr. Row, the vacant storehouse of Sue Murray, the post-office and storehouse of W. E. Miller, the second story of which was used as a residence by Dr. Cartwright, and the storehouses of J. J. McGee, used as a warehouse by McGee and Smith, were a smoldering mass of ruins.

The records and mail matter of the post-office were saved as well as most of the contents of the storehouses that burned. The cause of the fire has not been discovered. The loss will aggregate \$15,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

## LOUISVILLE COMPANY CHARGED WITH FRAUD

### PAYMENT OF \$14,000 FOR WORK ON TENNESSEE COURT-HOUSE HELD UP.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—[Special.]—Bledsoe county, Tenn., has refused to pay about \$14,000 on a new courthouse at the county seat, Pikeville, to the contractors, the Falls City Construction Company, of Louisville. The refusal is accompanied by charges to the effect that the contractors have been using material below the grade contracted for, and have been turning in estimates of the work based upon first-class material.

They charge the contractors with breach of contract, and some salty comments are being made by the members of the County Court over the action of the Louisville concern.

## TEMPORARY CABINET IN SWAY IN VENEZUELA.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 29.—Correspondence of the Associated Press—News has been received from Caracas that following the resignation of the Venezuelan Cabinet, consequent upon the censure passed by Congress on the policy of the Minister of Finance, new appointments have been made by Gen. Castro. All of the new officials

held appointments under the old ministry, and in the majority of cases came next in office to the ministers they have succeeded temporarily.

## THREE-STORY BUILDINGS COLLAPSE AND BURN.

### Property Loss of \$250,000 In Indianapolis Wholesale District.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—Two brick buildings, three stories high, located near the northwest corner of Meridian and Maryland streets, in the center of the wholesale district, collapsed from some unknown cause early this morning, causing a loss of \$250,000. A subsequent fire in the debris entailed a considerable portion of the loss.

Had the collapse occurred during business hours, a large loss of life would certainly have occurred. As the buildings were among the oldest in the city, it is thought this was the main reason for the collapse. The principal losses are: Daniel Stewart, Drug and Glass Company, \$100,000; Martha Stewart, on building, \$50,000; the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Billiard Company, \$50,000; and Henry C. Bais estate, building, \$20,000.

## DISCOVER VAST LAKE UNDER MINNEAPOLIS

### OFFICIALS KEEP MATTER A SECRET FOR CITY'S SAKE.

### WORK FIVE YEARS TO AVERT GREAT HIDDEN DANGER.

Minneapolis, July 7.—[Special.]—"The city is now as safe as its foundations were laid on the eternal rock," is the statement made to-night by the City Engineer in response to inquiries as to developments in the work of harnessing cascades, rapids and rivers discovered five years ago, but kept secret by the officials.

Thousands of tons of concrete have been poured into the caves, rivers have been diverted into regular channels and concrete pillars built under all buildings where the underground streams had worn away foundations.

The discovery that the city was being undermined was made accidentally five years ago. Fearing the effect if an announcement were made, the officials kept it secret and went to work to avert a great disaster. Funds were diverted from other public works and invested in concrete and rubble stone. The work has gone on quietly but steadily until the situation now is well in hand and there is no further danger.

No one can tell how many thousands of years the creation by the streams has been going on, but there is one vast cavern connected with many smaller caves. A thorough exploration will be made and the catacombs mapped. It is also expected that thorough investigation will throw light on many mysterious murders and disappearances for the last twenty years. There is one immense lake under the city, ten feet deep, but its dimensions have yet to be determined. There is also spring water enough to supply the entire city.

## AMERICAN OFFICERS ONLY SOCIAL PETS.

### JAPANESE ADMIRAL SAYS MEN OF NAVY ARE NO GOOD IN WAR.

## No Trouble In County.

Robert L. Page, acting County Attorney, was much pleased with the situation in the county. He said that he felt that there would be no trouble in enforcing the Sunday closing law in the county. The saloonkeepers realized that it would be impossible for them to keep open while all the saloons were closed in the city, he said.

The quietness that prevailed over the city yesterday was the subject of comment on all sides. The police are a unit on the question that closing on Sunday almost wipes out arrests. It was unusually dull about Central station last yesterday and last night. Few negroes were arrested, which usually constitute the bulk of arrests on Sunday. Chief Sebastian Gunther and Capt. James Hendricks expressed themselves as being delighted with the situation so far as the enforcement of the law is concerned. Maj. Patrick Ridge, Night Chief, said last night that effects of closing the saloons on Sunday were easily seen. He said it gave the police virtually a day of rest.

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Augusta, Ga., July 7.—To-day was the hottest day recorded this year by the local Weather Bureau. The temperature in the shade registered 104 degrees. Up to 6 o'clock, three prostrations from heat had been reported.

## POLICE KEEP THE "LID" DOWN

### Eight Arrests For Alleged Infractions of Law.

### Dry As Bone In County, With Sunday Quiet.

### Mayor Bingham and County Attorney Page Pleased.

## NOTHING AT THE HOTELS.

### ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED SUNDAY LAW VIOLATIONS.

Thomas Mullane, Eighth and Kentucky streets. James Wilkes, colored, and bartender, Robert Frazier, 1730 Sixteenth street. August Wentz, Shelby and Chestnut. Marvin Hart and Charles Strader, his barkeeper, Jackson and Market streets. Louis Willis, Baxter and Transit avenues. Henry Humphreys, 1163 East Jacob street.

The "lid" was kept



## We'll Brace You For 29c

Give you the Bits to fit at the same price.

Few Days Only—The Supply Won't Last Long.

**Bomar-Summers Hardware Co.**  
(Incorporated.)  
333 West Jefferson,  
Opposite Interurban Station.

saloons to remain open until 1 a. m. will be so amended that they cannot open Monday morning until 5 o'clock. The police do not think that the saloons should be permitted to open just for one hour Monday morning.

### NEW ALBANY, TOO.

Louisville's Thirtieth Couldn't Get Drink Over River.

The lid was tightly on in New Albany yesterday, not only with the saloons in the central business part of the city, but even in the outskirts and it was impossible to get a drink, the side and back doors being as tightly closed as those in front. The police force displayed unusual vigilance, and every place was closely watched, but no attempts were made to sell liquor. It was charged that Henry Buhler tried to sell and he was taken into custody. Several of the saloonkeepers stated that the State Anti-Saloon League had scouts out watching the saloons in addition to the policemen and in consequence they were careful not to lay themselves liable.

It is understood that the temperance organizations of New Albany, together with the ministers, will be active in the fight hereafter and in consequence it is going to be a difficult task to obtain a drink in that city on Sunday days at the various bars. Similar conditions also exist as to the looping open after 11 o'clock at night, contrary to the law. Under the laws of Indiana the Mayors of cities may revoke a saloonkeeper's license upon his having been convicted of violation of the law, and it is understood that Mayor Jacob Best will hereafter revoke the license of any saloonkeeper who is convicted of violation of the law.

**Saw Mullaney Selling Drinks.**  
Receiving a telephone message that Thomas Mullaney, who runs a saloon at Eighth and Kentucky streets, was running his saloon in defiance of Mayor Bingham's order to close, Capt. Jacobs, of the Sixth district station, sent patrolmen Hoeft and Sang to the barroom to investigate. The patrolmen claim that they found the back door open and that Mullaney was selling drinks to seven or eight men when they arrived. Mullaney was arrested, charged with violating the Sunday closing order.

When the men in front of the bar saw the blue coats and brass buttons of the patrolmen appear in the saloon at 1 o'clock they made a desperate effort to reach the street. Three of them succeeded, but the names of the rest were taken to be used as witnesses against the saloonkeeper.

The patrolmen also assert that they found several dozen cases of beer stored in the back yard.

**Negro Saloonkeeper Arrested.**  
Capt. James Kinnearney, of the Seventh district station, received a quiet little tip yesterday morning that James Wilkes, colored, who runs a saloon at 1730 Sixteenth street, had his bar open. The officer secured the services of a policeman who was off duty and unknown to Wilkes and sent him to the saloon with orders to buy some whisky if possible.

The patrolman, whose name the police do not care to give at present, succeeded, Capt. Kinnearney says, in purchasing a pint bottle of whisky at Wilkes' saloon. When the man returned two patrolmen were sent to Wilkes' place and he and his bartender, Robert Frazer, were arrested at 11:05 o'clock.

The Rev. J. M. Garr, colored, lives across the street from the saloon and has often complained of the way the place was conducted on Sunday.

**Hart's Barkeeper Taken In.**  
Charles Shrader, bartender for Marvin Hart, who conducts a saloon at Jackson and Market streets, was arrested, along with Hart, yesterday morning at 12:45 o'clock. He was later released on bond.

August Wentby, who conducts a saloon on Shelby near Chestnut street, was arrested at 1:30 yesterday morning by Patrolman Frank Pulz. Pulz was making his regular beat at the time and states that Wentby was running "wide open." He was released on bond.

Louis Willis, who keeps a saloon at Baxter and Transit avenues, was arrested by District Detective Charles Simmons yesterday morning at 11:55 for alleged violation of the Sunday closing law.

At 5:20 yesterday afternoon Simmons took into custody Henry Humphich, 1158 East Jacob. Humphich is the bartender for his father, Valentine Humphich, who conducts a grocery and saloon at that point. Humphich immediately gave bond and was released.

**QUEER RECORDS.**  
[Washington Times.]  
Quite the youngest chauffeur in a west is a New York infant, who, just three and half years old. His father had built for him a petrol motor of one and one-quarter horse power and limited in speed to seven miles an hour. The child operates this himself, while his father accompanies him on a bicycle.

The dearest inhabitant in the world is a giant tortoise from the Seychelles. It weighs 970 pounds, and is known to be over 150 years old. Very probably its age is somewhere about 300 years.

A distinct record is that held by the Rev. E. Clapton, record of St. John's, New York. On a recent Sunday he assisted to ring a peal of 720 changes on the bells before church. After this he conducted the whole service, preached one sermon and played the organ.

A record in families that which culminated in a remarkable marriage at Worcester. After a courtship of a year and a half, a young man, three years old, was married to Mrs. Annie Goldman, a lady thirty-one years younger. It is stated that Mr. Berens, another case, was married to a grandchild and one great-grandchild. He has two children in his family, and together, it is said, they make a family of more than 124.

There are ten Lincolnshire agricultural laborers who are the fathers of 150 children. The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society awards prizes every year to the farmer who has the most children. In one case a competitor had twenty children, of whom seventeen were brought up and twelve placed out. In another case, Mary Gifford, a woman of eighty-six, she had thirty children, made up of fifteen sets of twins.

A man has lived for eight years in his wife's tomb, thus making a record. This is Jonathan, known as the hermit of Evergreen cemetery, Brooklyn. He was a retired merchant, and finally died from a stroke of apoplexy in 1891. He had lived in the tomb for eight years, and always refused to believe that his wife was dead. Indeed, he contended that death was only unconsciousness, and that he would be able to wake her up.

Very remarkable is the record which belongs to Mary Dickinson, an old lady of seventy-nine. For the past twenty years she has slept standing. The whole night through she remains in an upright position, leaning against a wall. The reason for adopting this position is that she finds it the only preventive of terribly distressing dreams, which are the result of the habit of taking morphine. Even now if she is allowed to sleep in a bed she would have fearful dreams.

All piano-playing records have been eclipsed by the playing of Mr. Garner at Mansfield. He played the piano for twenty-seven hours. His first rest lasted ten minutes, during which he swallowed some soup and a poached egg. Other times he took kolanut, lemonade, and was massaged for ten minutes. After this he went on playing, and after a rest, when he took two eggs and a wing of a chicken, washed down with a glass of Bordeaux and a cup of coffee. When he was tired he would lie down and rest, but he would not be propped up with cushions. He won a wage of \$40, and afterward collapsed, owing to the nervous strain.

**SEE DIFFERENT SIDES OF SHIELD**

Civic Federation Municipal Ownership Reports.

Conflicting Views In Two Papers On Subject.

Result of Two-Year Investigation Set Forth.

INTERNATIONAL IN ITS SCOPE.

New York, July 7.—After an investigation extending over nearly two years and embracing many of the principal cities both of United States and Great Britain, the National Civic Federation Commission on Public Ownership and Operation has completed its duties. The important and interesting reports on labor conditions are the first to be made public. There are two reports on this subject, one by Prof. John R. Commons, of Wisconsin University, and the other by J. W. Sullivan, editor of the "Clothing Trades Bulletin," of New York. The report of Prof. Commons, under the title of "Labor and Politics," is more favorable to municipal ownership of public utilities than is that of Mr. Sullivan, made under the same general heading, "The Labor Report." Mr. Sullivan makes caustic reference to political rottenness, evidence as to which he declares was conclusive in Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling. Prof. Commons, on the other hand, holds that corruption under municipal control was no greater than under private ownership.

The Committee of Investigation of the Commission is composed of twenty-one members, as follows: W. D. Mahon, president of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers; Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; J. W. Sullivan, editor of the weekly "Bulletin" of the clothing trades and a prominent labor leader; Walton Clark, vice president of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association; Walter L. Fisher, president of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago; Melville E. Ingalls (chairman), chairman of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rapid Transit Company; Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University; Dr. Albert Shaw (vice chairman), editor of the "American Monthly Review of Reviews"; Edward A. Moffett (secretary), editor of the "Bricklayer and Mason"; Edward W. Bernis, superintendent of waterworks, Cleveland; O. M. R. Matthei, formerly editor of "Municipal Affairs," of New York; Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston; H. B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; W. J. Clark, former manager of the General Electric Company, New York City; Ownership of the National Public Utility League; and Albert E. Winchester, general superintendent of the electric works of the City of South Norwalk, Conn.

**The Committee's Investigation.**  
The commission has made a most exhaustive investigation of public and private operation of the four leading public utilities, gas, water, electric lighting and power and street railways, in all the cities visited, both in America and Great Britain. Fifteen members of the Investigating Committee were sent to Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, South Norwalk, Syracuse, Allegheny, New Haven and Hartford. A staff of engineers, accountants and statisticians, numbering over twenty, of national reputation, were employed to examine thoroughly every undertaking visited by the committee.

These experts were so chosen, that in each examination made, both sides of the municipal ownership question were represented. Thus, one engineer, accountant or statistician approached the subject under consideration favorably disposed toward municipalization, while his colleague began his task holding views in opposition to that principle.

**Municipal Ownership Abroad.**  
Certain effects of the municipal ownership movement in Great Britain on the private companies are evident, says Prof. Commons. The Sheffield Company, under the far-seeing management of Sir Frederick Mappin, has directed its policy for many years with the distinct purpose of meeting the arguments for municipal ownership. To avoid agitation it has refrained from going to Parliament for permission to increase its capital stock. Consequently it has distributed its large surplus profits in the form of reduced prices for gas and better service to its plant. Similarly, there has been a more liberal attitude toward employees on the part of many large corporations investigated.

The views expressed by Prof. Commons are in many respects favorable to municipal ownership. He finds, however, that the proper method of dealing with employees is the most difficult and critical problem of municipal ownership, and he favors recognition of organized labor as a safeguard against the pressure of outside (political) recommendations.

On this subject he says:  
Our investigations have shown that the

strongest safeguard for a manager against the pressure of outside recommendations is the recognition of organized labor within his own plant. We have found a class of employees organized and dealt with as such through their representatives who have found positions exempt from politics. This follows from the fact that the position, which cannot survive if individuals are given preference on political, religious, personal or any other grounds, thus the character of the work they do. Even in the practically uncombed municipal undertaking at Allegheny, the union of electrical workers stopped the practice of favoritism by its members for political campaigns.

**Wages of Labor.**  
In general, Prof. Commons finds common labor better paid by municipalities in America than by private companies. He says:  
The United States the minimum paid for common labor by the private companies, is in all cases except Atlanta, lower than that of the municipality, and the minimum paid for common labor by municipalities is higher than that of private companies of the same locality. In none of the American enterprises investigated were common laborers organized. In the municipal undertakings they are paid higher wages and given better conditions of work than are the employees of the same locality. They are also free from the influence of the United States and residents of the locality. The common labor of the private companies, except in Atlanta and the Southern cities, where they are colored, is composed largely of immigrants and has secured citizenship papers or not. The effect of the minimum wage is the principal effect of municipal ownership in the unskilled and unorganized labor in both countries. The rate of street railway wages in Great Britain and in that of the United States is higher than in the United States.

**Mr. Sullivan Differs.**  
Mr. Sullivan sums up his observations with the conclusion that in all but the most poorly paid forms of labor, and for common employees, municipalization has not raised the wage or improved the conditions of the employees above conditions in the private undertakings. With respect to "common unorganized" labor, he says:  
The wages found a difference somewhat favorable to British municipal employees. The reports cite two causes for this condition, first, that the municipal laborer is a picked man, and second, that this class of labor is capable of exerting a strong influence on the municipal government. The municipal laborer is a picked man, and second, that this class of labor is capable of exerting a strong influence on the municipal government.

**As To Utopian Schemes.**  
Little attention has been given in the report to the class of British municipal employees who would carry municipal ownership into fields wherever they imagine promise of a speedy remedy for ills of the community. "No street or undertaking in Great Britain has ever been a 'private' enterprise in the sense in which the word is applied in this country," says Mr. Sullivan. "The twenty-year term of the franchise, the large authorities, the enormous cost of parliamentary powers and local assents, and various other restrictions, have made it impossible for the municipal laborer to carry out his scheme. The municipal laborer is a picked man, and second, that this class of labor is capable of exerting a strong influence on the municipal government.

**See Little Advantage.**  
Mr. Sullivan continues:  
"Any advantage in wages or hours to be figured out for the municipal laborer is one compared with them look much like a gain to the public. The municipal laborer is a picked man, and second, that this class of labor is capable of exerting a strong influence on the municipal government.

**Private Ownership Advantages.**  
"Further points to be kept in view: With the companies mentioned many times, it is seen that they are employed by the municipalities; good men have been more certain of retaining their places; the employees pay to political parties; they are otherwise politically free; they work under better conditions as to conditions and future prospects. Public employees, frequently against their will, under duress of election contributions, the force of the law, or the threat of loss of their jobs, they may be opposed to both. The executive-Mayor, Councilman or department head, in practice it has failed in promoting or dismissing employees, is exposed to partisan, personal, social or other pressure.

"Even if the reformer in office is genuinely in favor of the public, it is well for the working masses, there arises the question of the duration of his official tenure. The duration of his tenure is similar alike, together with the assiduous attention of the public to its own self-protection."

On examining municipalization as exhibited in the labor reports, Mr. Sullivan declares, it is seen to be a project to restrict men in their activities by methods foreign to the American genius. While in practice it has failed to make out the case of its advocates as in the least measure a step forward in the direction of the public interest, it has been a step backward in the direction of the public interest.

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strongest safeguard for a manager against the pressure of outside recommendations is the recognition of organized labor within his own plant. We have found a class of employees organized and dealt with as such through their representatives who have found positions exempt from politics. This follows from the fact that the position, which cannot survive if individuals are given preference on political, religious, personal or any other grounds, thus the character of the work they do. Even in the practically uncombed municipal undertaking at Allegheny, the union of electrical workers stopped the practice of favoritism by its members for political campaigns.

**Death Due To Heat.**  
Mary Alma Albrecht, the infant daughter of August Albrecht, of 800 East Walnut street, died yesterday morning of heat stroke. She had been in the hospital for several days, and was in a very bad condition. The doctor who attended her said that she died of heat stroke.

**Park City Gets Hotter.**  
Bowling Green, Ky., July 7. (Special.)—The mercury reached 98 here today at 2 o'clock. The drought in this section is doing much damage to growing crops.

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Still It Was Under the Saturday Limit.

Hung Over Ninety Degrees For Nine Hours.

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What is worse, no signs of relief from the hot wave are in sight. Cincinnati and St. Louis came next in line, with the mercury at its maximum resting at the 92 mark. In Chicago the thermometer registered only 84 degrees, which is considered delightful. New York, which is regarded as a warm place, was comparatively among the cool retreats yesterday, the maximum being 82 degrees.

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**ABOUT THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.**  
[W. J. Lampton in New York World.]  
Stewart Edward White in his excellent book, "The Mountains," asks the question: "I wonder what there is about the traveling public that seems so to set it apart, to make it of it at least a subspecies of mankind?" I fancy Mr. White knows the answer to this question; he is a veteran and he ought to. In any event, this being the season when the traveling public is ripening, so to speak—though it never gets quite ripe—it seems to me to be appropriate to attempt what Mr. White could have done much better.

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(DAILY AND SUNDAY)

## THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

(EVERY WEEK-DAY AFTERNOON)

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THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL is up-to-date in everything; prints all the news as it develops; the best market reports—the best of everything—ten to sixteen pages daily. THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL consists of from forty to sixty pages, with a handsomely-illustrated sixteen-page Magazine.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES is conceded the best Afternoon Newspaper in the South or West. It is up-to-the-minute in everything. Four to six editions every day. The Six O'clock Sporting Edition sweeps the field.

### EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THESE REAL NEWSPAPERS

#### HIGH IDEALS

In Politics Advocated By Dr. Carter Helm Jones.

WANTS LOUISVILLE TO BE KNOWN AS CLEAN CITY.

HAS FAITH IN MAYOR BINGHAM AS AN OFFICIAL.

NAMES IMPORTANT REFORMS.

The Rev. Carter Helm Jones, pastor of the Broadway Baptist church, spoke last night on "A Clean City." He discussed the present condition of the city and what we can make it in the future. Dr. Jones took the stand that the city is what we make it and what we want to make it; no matter how much we criticize, characterize or apologize for it.

Next Sunday he will deliver his last sermon before going on his vacation. He will return, however, the first week in September, and will continue to preach for a month before going to Lynchburg, Va., where he has accepted a call from the First Baptist church at that place. Dr. Jones has urged all members to attend the church meeting Wednesday night, when his resignation will be officially accepted. He said that he was deeply touched when he was asked to reconsider his resignation, which he tendered a week ago, and said that he could not have been paid a higher tribute, but God had called him to Lynchburg, and he must answer.

Dr. Jones said, in part: "We must be clean to have healthy bodies, minds and souls. Environment must be pure for the mind cannot be contaminated and diseased by dirty surroundings. A clean city is necessary for the souls that dwell therein. Louisville is under a moral obligation to have a clean city when she invites thousands of young men to enter her institutions of learning."

Ideals Not Too High.

"Jesus says: 'Ye shall be perfect, even as your Heavenly Father is perfect.' This is the ideal for the individual, for society, for business, for politics and for the city. The ideals are not too high and should not be lowered one bit. Aim at the highest and if you fall below your ideal you will have attained the highest obtainable. Public opinion is nothing but a reflection of private opinion and should never be trifled with. The Bible is a book of ideals, and if we adopt those set forth by it we will have the best city in the land. A clean city necessarily means clean streets, and it is not easy to be clean with unclean officials. A city is not safe as long as there is anything unclean in it. Gov. Folk, of Missouri, has said that a man who betrays a secret is not a Republican or a Democrat, but a criminal. The rising tide of moral sentiment of the public in Louisville has surely risen up higher and higher until the Kentucky home has an opportunity to make itself spotlessly clean."

Compliments Governor.

"I thank God that our Governor has taken a higher stand on moral questions. He means what he says, and says what he means. The local situation is not an accident. It is true that it did come about to us, but it was those who have been expecting it for a long time. It is the result of the power that has long been at work. A victory is not a party triumph, but a triumph of purity and a grand opportunity for Louisville."

Dr. Jones commended Gov. Beckham on his two appointments, and spoke of Mayor Bingham as a clean, young, chivalrous, able, resourceful, energetic and hopeful man.

Dr. Jones expressed the opinion that the new Mayor would surround himself with the same kind of men. In speaking of Judge Landis, he said that he was a pure and able man, and that unless all signs failed he would strive to have all the laws enforced and would faithfully discharge his duty. Dr. Jones entrusted all people to support the new officers. Not politically, but with pray-

er. He said that he hoped for four important reforms, and urged that the people make them the dominant note of their prayers. First, to bring officials into office who will serve the people honestly; second, to bring about a non-partisan police and fire department; third, to take the public schools out of politics; and, fourth, to make the city Hospital and other public institutions the equal of any in the country.

MAYOR SCHMITZ WANTS TO DRAW HIS SALARY.

San Francisco, July 7.—Mayor Schmitz yesterday sent a formal demand to the Board of Supervisors for the full salary for the month of June and for the \$300 contingent fund. The letter closed with a warning against paying these or any other sums upon the order of James L. Gallagher, acting Mayor.

Auditor Horton has decided that his only safe course is to refuse to pay the demands unless they bear the signatures of both Schmitz and Gallagher.

STANDARD MAKES ITS ANSWER TO-DAY.

WILL ANNOUNCE DECISION AS TO JUDGE'S OFFER.

MAY PROVE, IF POSSIBLE, IT HASN'T VIOLATED LAW.

NO VERDICT INSIDE OF WEEK.

Chicago, July 7.—All the officers of the Standard Oil Company, with the exception of John D. and William Rockefeller, who were subpoenaed as witnesses in the case before Judge Landis, will hold a conference at 9 a. m. with the attorneys of the corporation. Just what the object of the meeting is was not given out, but the general belief is that the conference was arranged to consider what action shall be taken by the company in the case of Judge Landis when he holds his court Monday at 10 o'clock. He will hear the testimony of the witnesses, and after Judge Landis has told the witnesses they were dismissed, he offered attorneys for the company opportunities to explain to the court to-morrow that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey never violated a Federal law. The representatives of the company will have the opportunity to prove this to-morrow if they care to do so. When asked to-night what action will be taken in the matter, the company attorneys declined to say, but declared that they did not know. When seen to-night, Judge Landis said that he had not heard from any one connected with the defendant company since yesterday, and had not the slightest idea of what the attorneys intended to do. He will be in court Monday at 10 o'clock to take up the case should the oil company care to go further into the debate question. He said the case might be concluded in five minutes to-morrow and might last for another week. Just as soon as the court proceedings are finished, Judge Landis will take up the imposing of the fine under consideration. He declared to-night that it will be a week before he would have reached a decision in the matter, as there were still many matters that he wished to study carefully.

MRS. MARY E. KOERNER SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Koerner, of 550 East Kentucky street, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 from the residence. Mrs. Koerner fell down the steps a week ago and broke her hip and a rib, and had never recovered from the fall. She grew worse Saturday, and her death was momentarily expected Saturday night. She died Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Koerner, who was a native of Germany, was born January 17, 1832. She leaves two sons, Charles Koerner, with whom she had made her home, and another son and three daughters. The Rev. W. Mehl will have charge of the funeral services, and burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

#### ACCUSE BLIND MAN OF MURDER.

(Continued From First Page.)

examining trial, which had been agreed on for next Wednesday. The verdict of the coroner's jury had not then been returned, and the County Attorney acquiesced in Magoffin's release on bond, as, owing to his blindness, there was little danger of his trying to get away, and Mr. Hardin gave his personal assurance of his appearance for trial.

Judge James H. Mangum, of this city, has been retained to attend Magoffin, and it is understood that it is hoped to acquit Magoffin on examining trial on the straight issue of self-defense. The defense will plead that it was a life and death struggle between the two men, and that Magoffin was a shot gun. He had been blind since childhood, and was a man of perfect sight. At street corners he occasionally asked for assistance in crossing thoroughfares, but more frequently, after listening to hear if vehicles were coming, found his way across alone. He lived in a room alone, and was not known to any one except the landlady and the janitor, who cared for the premises with the skill of a practiced housewife. He is a man of unusual intelligence and information, and usually made himself very agreeable, though he was sometimes ugly tempered and violent, especially when drinking.

Moberly's home is in Harrodsburg, and he made occasional visits here to Magoffin, who is his cousin.

Magoffin Well Connected.

Magoffin is a member of one of the most aristocratic families of Kentucky. He is about sixty-five years old and his hair and beard are white, although he is still a robust and powerful man. He lost the sight of both eyes fifty years ago by a disease of the eyes, and has lived in this city and was one of the best-known characters of the town. Although totally blind, with the aid of his cane, he found his way about the streets with the apparent ease of a man with perfect sight. At street corners he occasionally asked for assistance in crossing thoroughfares, but more frequently, after listening to hear if vehicles were coming, found his way across alone. He lived in a room alone, and was not known to any one except the landlady and the janitor, who cared for the premises with the skill of a practiced housewife. He is a man of unusual intelligence and information, and usually made himself very agreeable, though he was sometimes ugly tempered and violent, especially when drinking.

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MAY MAKE HIS APPOINTMENTS WEDNESDAY.

But Mayor Bingham Is Not Yet Certain As To The Date.

Mayor Robert W. Bingham and Judge Walter Lincoln, County Judge, spent a quiet day yesterday. The mayor, who is recovering from a recent illness, was at home, dismissing all official cares until this morning. Neither would state positively when he would make his appointments to fill various vacancies as the result of the recent decision. Mayor Bingham said that he might be able to announce some of his appointments to-morrow, but that he would not be able to do so until Wednesday.

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#### GIRL TO RESCUE

While Her Sweetheart Struggled With Pickpockets.

PASSENGERS ON CAR REFUSE TO GIVE ASSISTANCE.

G. W. KOEHLER LOST \$23 TO THE THIEVES.

DESCRIPTION TO THE POLICE.

A carload of Fourth-street passengers stood by and watched George W. Koehler, a Jefferson-street insurance agent, and a young woman who was with him put up an unequal struggle against two pickpockets, without offering in the least to render any assistance. Mr. Koehler, who lives in Deer Park, was robbed of \$23, which he had in a black wallet in his hip pocket, shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

Mr. Koehler and the young woman, whose name both he and the police refused to reveal, boarded the Fourth-avenue car at Broadway. The car was crowded and neither Mr. Koehler nor the young woman could find a seat. After the car had gone south a few blocks Mr. Koehler felt someone pushing against him. He turned suddenly and saw a man withdraw a hand from his hip pocket.

People Watched Struggle.

Mr. Koehler felt for his purse and found it gone. He immediately grappled with the man whose hand had been in his pocket, and demanded that he return him his purse. Instead of complying with his request, the man only made a desperate effort to escape. Koehler threw his arms about the thief and called to the passengers standing about him for aid. None of them seemed disposed to offer any assistance.

Young Woman To Rescue.

After a desperate struggle, in which the pickpocket seemed to have an advantage, the two struggling men reached the rear platform. By this time the young woman with Mr. Koehler had regained her composure after the first shock incident to the struggle and, seeing that no one seemed willing to offer assistance to Mr. Koehler, began making a desperate effort to render what help she could.

By the time the young woman reached the back platform, both Mr. Koehler and his assailant had fallen to the pavement. The car having been stopped, she attacked Mr. Koehler's assailant. At this juncture, another man, evidently an accomplice of the robber, took a hand in the fight.

Got No Assistance From Crowd.

Although he rudely brushed the young lady aside and despite Mr. Koehler's cries for assistance, the crowd of passengers remained passive and continued to look on the spectacle as if they enjoyed it. The other man soon was able to free his partner, who took to his heels and disappeared into the darkness north on Fourth avenue.

Mr. Koehler, the young lady who had so heroically stood by him to the home of Mr. Cyril A. Schaefer, who lives at Jackson street, and who, he went down to report the loss of his money to the police. He was able to give a fairly good description of his assailant, who was a man of about thirty years of age, of medium build, with dark hair, and who was wearing a dark suit and a light-colored shirt.

He refused to give the name of the young woman, saying that he did not want to drag her name into it unless necessary. At Mr. Schaefer's house, where the young woman remained until Mr. Koehler returned, her name could not be learned. All Mr. Schaefer would say was that Mr. Koehler and his friend had been with him a long time. Mr. Koehler's father said that his son had gone out to spend the evening, but with whom he did not know.

Ready For Big Golf Games.

Cleveland, July 7.—Play for the Olympic cup, open to men of this and all other countries, will take place to-morrow morning over the links of the Euclid Golf Club, this being the curtain-raiser to the national amateur golf tournament, which will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday. Nine teams, four men each, representing different golf associations of the United States and Canada, have been entered for this contest, which will be medal play, thirty-six holes, the team showing the least number of strokes for the thirty-six holes to have possession of the coveted trophy for a year. The teams entered are as follows:

Royal Canadian—George S. Lyon, E. R. Martin, A. E. Austin, E. H. Bates, F. R. Robert, Archie Graham, E. M. B. West Pennsylvania—W. C. Townes, Jr., George Ormiston, Eben Byers, national amateur champion, and Walter Egan, West Golf Association—H. Chandler, George Sawyer, Warren K. Wood, Walter Egan, Philadelphia Golf Association—W. P. Smith, W. B. P. Byrnes, J. L. Tillinghast.

Transmississippi Golf Association—J. B. Cady or Stuart Stoddard, Arthur Mitchell, L. Mitchell, Allen Swift, Metropolitan Golf Association—W. J. Travis, F. Herreshoff, J. D. Travers, Archie Reid.

Ohio State Golf Association—C. H. Stanley, H. W. Frazier, J. D. Climo, T. S. Bradford.

Stafford Golf Association—W. C. Carnegie, O. D. Thompson, Charles Seely, Harold Sands.

Chance For Another Cup Race.

New York, July 7.—There is some prospect for another America's Cup race next season, with Sir Thomas Lipton again the challenger, according to reports in yachting circles. When Sir Thomas was in this country last year he expressed a desire for another try at the trophy, but only on condition that the races would be sailed under the new measurement rule, which practically precludes sailing a "racing machine" type of boat to the line. He was told that if he would defer his challenge a year in order that the new rule would receive a thorough test, the New York Yacht Club would be in a position to pursue the matter. It is now said that the yachting season has gone far to prove the contention that yachts can be constructed with great speed without the loss of staunchness and safety in heavy weather, and that the performances of such boats as the schooner Queen, the sloop Effie, and other boats constructed under the new measurement rule are evidence of the fact.

Should the New York Yacht Club agree to a challenge under the new rule it would open the door for cup hunters from other countries in event Sir Thomas should fall again. There have been frequent intimations that the German Emperor would like to see a German yacht make a run for the America's Cup, but it is opposed to the racing machine in yachting.

#### ASKS FOR FOOD

Appetite Leads To Capture Of Jail Breaker.

MAN WHO FEEDS HIM TELEPHONES NEWS TO SHERIFF.

NOAH SIMPSON UNDER TWENTY-ONE-YEAR SENTENCE.

SAYS HE INTENDED TO GIVE UP

Richmond, Ky., July 7.—[Special.]—Noah Simpson, who broke jail at Lancaster several months ago, was last night captured and returned to this city by Sheriff Broadus and Deputy Bush. He was placed in the Richmond jail to be held until to-morrow, when he will be taken back to Lancaster.

Simpson went to the home of Tiff Chenault and asked for food. Immediately after his departure Mr. Chenault telephoned the Sheriff, who with his deputy, went out the pike and met Simpson, who was coming into the city. Simpson is under a twenty-one-year sentence for the murder of Bud Kliner and Nathan Taylor. The two men were robbed, killed and thrown into a house, which was set on fire.

When asked where he had been since his escape, Simpson replied that he did not have to tell.

He said he was on his way back to Lancaster for the purpose of surrendering when he was captured. There is a reward of \$250 for Simpson, which will go to Sheriff Broadus.

INCENDIARIES BURN BARN.

Farmers Near Glasgow Victims of Mysterious Miscarriage.

Glasgow, Ky., July 7.—[Special.]—With the burning of Peter Coe's barn on Kettle Creek in Cumberland county, together with Dave Smith's barn near this place, Clarence Allen's on the Blue Spring Creek, and Ben Page's near the mouth of the Kentucky river, a list of outrages are added to the long list of outrages which have been committed in the past four months. It is estimated that within that period between twenty-five and thirty barns have been destroyed within a radius of forty miles of here, nearly all, if not all, by incendiaries.

Insurance people are puzzled, and it is rumored that one of the largest companies is about to withdraw from this section, as it has been unable to collect on its policies. Nearly all of the victims have no suspicion by whom or for what reason their barns were fired.

Only One Arrest Made.

Because of this fact only one arrest was made. Henry Johnson, president of the Colored Hod Carriers, was taken to the Central station, charged with assault and battery. The police claim that he was the leader and instigator of the trouble and that he was principally responsible for the injuries of the three men.

The police say that when the wagon arrived he was the only one of the fighters to stand his ground and continue fighting. It is believed that through Johnson some of the other rioters will be identified and that more arrests will follow.

The trouble started when the negroes would not break ranks to allow the cars to pass. Car after car began to line up until on the two blocks there were nine of them. All of them were heavily loaded with passengers going and coming from West End pleasure resorts and parks. As the parade seemed to have no end, it looked as though traffic would be tied up indefinitely. Inspector Conway tried to start things moving and then the riot was on full blast in a very few seconds.

Although Johnson, when arrested had on a sword, he did not bring it to his assistance during the melee.

PEACE PACT SIGNED

BETWEEN TWO SIDES

BRONSTON AND MILWARD WILL FOREGO HOSTILITIES.

PAPER DRAWN BY FRIENDS AT MEETING YESTERDAY.

FEARED FURTHER TROUBLE.

Lexington, Ky., July 7.—[Special.]—Feeling that after the fight of yesterday between W. R. Milward, Sr., and C. J. Bronston, there might be further difficulty between the two men or their sons, four friends of the parties met to-day and prepared a paper by which the two sides agreed to renew the trouble, and which the parties concerned assented to. In the conference at which the agreement was prepared, D. Gray Falconer and R. C. Scott represented the Milward side and C. D. Chenault and G. Allison Holland the Bronston side. Mr. Milward and his sons insisted that there was no occasion for such action, as they certainly did not design any hostilities, but finally acquiesced in the request of their friends that they should give their assent to the terms of the paper. Mr. Bronston to-night asked that the statement be corrected that he swore out a warrant yesterday for Mr. Milward's arrest.

"I did not swear out any such warrant," said he. "I was not guilty of playing such a baby act."

THE ESSAY THAT WON.

[London Tit-Bits.]

When markets are dull and the financial critics of the leading dailies head their articles "Nothing Doing," brokers and other members of the Stock Exchange crowd into a well-known city club and devote their energies to dominoes, cards and sporting possibilities. A special contingent has developed a decided taste for bridge, for the comfortable indulgence in which special arrangements are made. There is a legend of an amusing competition in connection with a discussion regarding the financial value of literary genius. Barnaby Rast, who was a genius, but not literary, began to chaff some financial journalists. "You bloomers," he said, "don't know nothing about literature. I'll back myself to write a little piece against any of you."

The challenge was laughingly accepted and a referee appointed. The papers were thrown into a hat, and the referee, after analyzing them, said: "Gentlemen, I am bound to say that the palm must be awarded to Mr. Barnaby. His piece is terse, faultless in form, irreproachable in matter. You yourselves shall judge." And he read out the following essay:

"I promise to pay to Mr. X. the sum of 100 for his kindness in acting as referee in this interesting competition."

The award was unanimously confirmed by the competitors, and the check duly honored.

THE HIGHEST FENCE.

[New York World.]

Application has been made to erect the highest and most expensive fence in New York has been filed with Superintendent of Buildings Murphy, by Charles H. Darrow, owner of the fine apartment house at 234 and 236 Central street. It will not be exactly a fence, as Mr. Darrow says, it is a necessity to hide from his tenants occupying apartments in the rear of the house, the view and odors of a six-story livery stable front twenty-five feet on Ninetieth street and running back ninety feet toward Fifty-ninth street.

The fence will be of iron, seventy-seen feet high, and will just overtop the roof of the stable. The supports will be of wrought iron and the panels in form, irreproachable in matter. You yourselves shall judge." And he read out the following essay:

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THE HIGHEST FENCE.

[New York World.]

#### RIOT BROKE

When Cars Started Through Hod Carriers' Ranks.

PATROLMEN BADLY HANDLED AND CALL FOR RESERVE.

PARADE HAD STOPPED NINE CARLOADS OF PEOPLE.

ONLY ONE ARREST MADE.

When the crews of nine West Broadway cars became impatient at the delay caused by a seemingly endless parade of negro hod carriers and laborers that was going north on Tenth street and started to run their cars across the street a small-sized riot ensued in which three men were injured. Patrolmen Hershley and Ferguson saw the trouble and came on the run from the Fourteenth-street station, but found themselves unable to cope with the 2,000 negroes that had gathered on the corner and were pulling the street-car men off their cars. A riot call was sent to the Central station, and Sergt. Sullivan and a wagonload of policemen were hurried to the scene.

When they arrived they found Patrolman Hershley badly beaten over his shoulders and arms and Patrolman Ferguson suffering from a blow on the head. J. W. Conway, an inspector for the street-railway company, had been hit across the head with a switch rod. The crowd scattered and the fighting ceased at the sound of the coming patrol wagon.

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"I did not swear out any such warrant,"



























**1,000 Pairs of Ladies' Shoes**  
and Oxfords, in two cut-price lots.  
Values up to \$1.48  
Values up to \$1.98  
Broken lines of this season's goods, including Sorels, Oxfords, Gibson Ties, Pumps and shoes, patterned with vivid kid and dull calf, all sizes, but only a few of a pair. None returned, none sent out on approval.  
**LEVY'S Third and Market.**

**Courier-Journal.**  
When in need of machine work or machine-molded castings phone Henry Vogt Machine Company. They have the best facilities.  
Ice cream made from pasteurized cream is the purest obtainable. Made by National Ice Cream Company, Phone 624.  
For Pure Milk, Ice Cream, etc., phone 624. NATIONAL ICE CREAM CO.

**CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO STREET CARS.**  
JESSE HUFFINES IN CRITICAL CONDITION AT HOSPITAL.  
ONE LEG AMPUTATED AND MAY LOSE THE OTHER.  
ACCIDENT WAS AT CAR BARN.

Jesse Huffines, employed as a car window cleaner by the Louisville Railway Company at the car barns at Thirtieth and Main streets, was caught between two cars yesterday afternoon at 11 o'clock and had both legs crushed, the right one so badly that amputation was necessary at the City Hospital an hour later. When the accident occurred Huffines was on the fender of car 570 holding on the trolley while Motorman J. J. Green was running the car out of the barn.  
An east-bound Preston-street car passed the barn just as car 570, with Huffines on the fender, was turning onto the main track. As the car approached from behind Green was unable to see it coming. The Preston-street car cleared the switch from the barn and stopped just as Green and Huffines reached the main track behind it.  
Green applied the brakes as quickly as possible to prevent a collision, but was unable to stop his car soon enough. Huffines realized his perilous position too late to jump, and he was crushed between the front of the car he was riding on and the rear of the Preston-street car. Passengers on the platform of the Preston-street car saw Huffines' danger and called to him to jump a few seconds before the crash came. Huffines acted as he did in two cars, neither of which was damaged.  
Huffines when released from between the two cars lay on his back with his right leg having been crushed in a horrible manner. Drs. Argus D. Wilmoth and C. W. McIntyre were called and did what they could to relieve the injured man's sufferings before he was taken to the City Hospital.  
At the hospital it was found necessary to amputate the right leg above the knee and an effort is being made to save the left limb which was also badly crushed. Huffines' condition is considered extremely critical, but it is hoped that his life can be saved.  
The injured man had been employed at the car barns about four months. He resided at 1731 West Market street. When he lives is not known. The motorman on the Preston-street car thought that Green would be able to stop his car after he saw Huffines' danger and did not see Huffines on the fender.

**MISS LILLIAN TABER DIES OF PERITONITIS.**  
Operation Performed On Her At Deaconess Hospital Only Few Days Ago.

Miss Lillian Taber, aged twenty-three years, died at the Deaconess Hospital yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Her death was caused by peritonitis. She was taken to the hospital July 2 and an operation performed in an effort to save her life.  
Miss Taber resided with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Taber, at 519 West Breckinridge street. She was born in Hardin county and moved to Louisville eleven years ago. Miss Taber had been ill several days before being removed to the hospital. Before her sickness she was employed at the Bray Clothing Company.  
Besides her parents, Miss Taber is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Miss Lucy, Miss Gertrude, Mrs. E. J. Brewer, William and Charles Taber, of Louisville; Mrs. Jesse Taber and Mrs. R. E. Jarboe, of Arlington, Tex.; Edward Taber, of Hot Springs, Ark.; and Everett Taber, of Smithfield, Ky.  
The funeral arrangements have not been made, but the services will probably be held from the family residence to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**  
Has been used by millions of mothers for their children's ailments for over fifty years. It cures colic, wind, and all the little ailments of infancy. It is the best remedy for children.  
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**FOUND HANGING**  
Despondent Over Ill Health, J. A. Gebhart Ends All.  
WAS EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OLD AND WELL KNOWN.  
FRIENDS OF JACOB GEHLBACH HARVEST HIS WHEAT.  
WHOLE FAMILY WAS ILL.

John Andrew Gebhart, aged eighty-one years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself at his home, 24 West Ninth street, New Albany. He had been in feeble health and despondent, and had frequently threatened to commit suicide. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock his daughter, with whom he lived, had been in his room to administer medicine, and he seemed cheerful and cheerful. She left him, and going into the next room, laid asleep. Three hours later she awakened, and going into her father's room, found the bed empty. On account of his frequent threats of suicide, she became alarmed and hastened through the house to the shed in the rear, where she found the old man's body suspended from the rafters by a rope cut from a swing in the yard.  
The rope was of too much length to clear his body from the ground, and he had drawn up his feet in such a manner that his knees were touching the floor, showing that he had acted with the utmost deliberation in committing the act. He had evidently left his room as his daughter went away and had gone to his death. Coroner W. L. Starns held an inquest, and his finding was that Gebhart had acted with suicidal intent. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the family home, and the burial will be in Fairview. He left several children.

**FIVE FREE TURNS**  
PLEASE THE CROWDS AT THE WHITE CITY.  
Many Went To Park Early and Remained All Day.

There is variety and class to the free bill of vaudeville which is offered at the White City this week. Five splendid turns make up the olio which is given at the park, and in addition to these, there are concerts twice a day by Prof. Rice's famous Italian band. The high temperature of the last few days has attracted thousands to the White City, and for the first time during the season the crowd came early and stayed all day. Ample provision for the entertainment of all was found in the new restaurant which has just been opened on the river bank, and under the shade trees which shelter hundreds of small tables, where light refreshments were served.  
The headline act of this week is that of the Okabe Japanese family of eight. These remarkable acrobats and aerialists present a whirlwind act which is genuinely amazing. Their feats of skill, strength and contortion are among the best ever seen in this city, and their entire act is one which keeps the interest of the audience at the highest point. The troupe has been seen in this city.  
Another new turn which met with great favor at the two initial performances yesterday is that of the Five Malverns. They are "dress act" acrobats and gymnasts, and have a variety of stunts which have not been seen in this city for many years. They are among the best of their kind. Their work is of a pleasing character, and is entirely new to the patrons of the White City. They promise to be great favorites with the patrons of the park this week.  
Elliott's "High School horses" and Prof. Vinnelli's "boxing stallions," which were seen at the White City last week, are again being presented with engagement, and will be seen in a repetition of their sensational act twice a day during the entire week. The "boxers" and "stallions" made one of the biggest hits of the season at the White City, and gave an exhibition that is both new and novel.  
One of the treats of the day was Prof. Ralph Rice's Italian band, which was heard in two delightful concerts. This noted musical organization has never been heard here before, and its advent is interesting to local music lovers. It is interesting to note that the band is made up of musicians who are engaged in the city, and will give their amusing act twice every day during the week.  
The steamer Hiawatha carried large crowds of people to New Albany and Jeffersonville and the White City last week. Capt. Kendle's innovation of giving a free commission to the party with a round-trip ticket has proved very popular, and has made business between the cities and the resort extremely good.

**LOUISVILLE COUPLES WED IN JEFFERSONVILLE.**  
Bruce Putnam and Miss Doris A. Schang, of Louisville, were married in Jeffersonville by Magistrate James S. Kelgwin. Both were born in Louisville, the groom on May 1, 1887, and the bride on March 10, 1887. The groom is a clerk at the Avery power works, and the bride is a daughter of Lawrence Schang, a well-known Louisville merchant.

Louis VanDyke, of Chicago, and Mrs. Belle E. Feagler, of Louisville, were married by Magistrate Benjamin J. Ferguson in Jeffersonville at a late hour Saturday night. The groom is a native of Louisville and is a salesman. He is a son of Mr. R. VanDyke, of Louisville, who is connected with the Adams Express Company. The bride was born at Danbury, Ky., and is now residing in Louisville. She is only nineteen years old, she lost a former husband in 1904.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet Tuesday, July 9, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. W. B. Cread, on the Hill, west of the city. The Silver Hill car will leave the Interurban station on Spring street, between Bink and Park streets, at 8:25 o'clock.

Judge John M. Parks, of the City Court, and Evan B. Stoenburg have come to the city from their homes in the ten miles southwest of the city, on a fishing trip that will occupy several days. The groom is said to be swimming with fish, particularly bass, and as both are skilled anglers, they expect fine sport. The funeral of T. H. Graham, the painter, who was killed by a fall from a scaffold on Sunday, will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, will take place at the home of the family home, 24 West Ninth street. Services will be conducted by the Rev. W. B. Grimes, pastor of the Main-street M. E. church, and the burial will be in Fairview.

Martha E. the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Roth, died yesterday afternoon at their home, 1541 Dunesill street, Louisville. The body will be brought here today and taken to the home of Peter Roth, grandfather of the child. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the mortuary chapel of St. Mary's cemetery.

**OBJECTS TO LAW.**  
New Probation Measure Failure, Says M. H. Jackson.  
MUNCIE'S CHIEF OF POLICE GIVES HIS REASONS.  
W. H. WHITTAKER TAKES OPPOSITE VIEW OF QUESTION.

M. H. Jackson, Chief of Police at Muncie, Ind., has fallen out with the new law that permits of a man being released under suspended sentence for the first offense on probation. The system to a large extent was championed by W. H. Whittaker, general superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, at Jeffersonville. Judge Montgomery, of the Circuit Court, has permitted the prisoners to go under suspended sentence, and so far there has been no complaint. In advocating the law he said: "The system we have in Indiana is not perfect until authority is given by the courts of the State to place on probation violators of law, and especially those who have committed their first offense."

"My records," Chief Jackson is quoted as saying, "disclose the return of the same old faces after a time. I do not desire to be unduly skeptical, but I have failed to observe a case in which suspended sentence and all that have resulted in a moral good upon the part of offenders."  
"The theory is well enough, but practical experience is against all such cases," he said. "The work of the courts has had of old is the better and more moral. The work of the courts has had of old is the better and more moral. The work of the courts has had of old is the better and more moral."

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**NOTES OF THE NEWS OF JEFFERSONVILLE.**  
Henry Petter and Henry Leach will leave for Seattle, Wash., to-morrow night on a prospecting trip. His intention to locate there unless they find conditions better than at home.  
The coast and the coast are as usual laid yesterday, but the sales were not made as openly as they were a few weeks ago. The reason for this is that the attempt to be about their places of business yesterday.  
The leading mills in this county have given notice to farmers that on account of the high price of wheat sacks they will no longer furnish free for bringing in grain, but a scale of prices for renting has been established.  
Company M, First regiment, Indiana National Guard, of this city, is preparing to go to Indianapolis next week for a stay of ten days, the annual review, in which a number of United States army officers will be present. Mr. and Mrs. Walter McCulloch have given notice to farmers that on account of the high price of wheat sacks they will no longer furnish free for bringing in grain, but a scale of prices for renting has been established.

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